

TODAY'S METAL PRICES
NEW YORK—Copper, electrolytic 21c; lead firm, 6.37 1/2c bid; spelter 7.55c.

Forty-ninth Year—No. 266. Price Five Cents

The Ogden Standard.

FEARLESS INDEPENDENT PROGRESSIVE NEWSPAPER

WEATHER FORECAST
Weather indications for Ogden and vicinity:
Partly cloudy with rain or snow Saturday and in west portion tonight; cooler.

OGDEN CITY, UTAH, FRIDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 7, 1919.

LAST EDITION—3:30 P. M.

GOVERNMENT FOR DETERMINED ACTION IN STRIKE

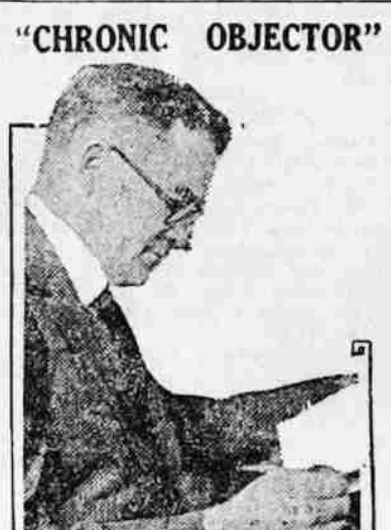
Colorado Reports Miners Returning to Work

President Will Accept Certain Reservations

MINERS TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION OR COURT INJUNCTION

BULGARS CANNOT ESCAPE

GERMAN CODE IS KNOWN



THOMAS L. BLANTON

"WETS" CARRY STATES

WILSON FAVORS ACTION

Palmer Advises Labor Leaders of Government's Position; Cabinet Considering the Coal Situation; Gompers of Opinion That Strike Settlement Cannot Be Reached If Legal Measures Are Enforced; Colorado Districts Report 71 Per Cent of Miners Working.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—The strike of bituminous coal miners in particular and the industrial situation in general were discussed by President Wilson's cabinet today at a special meeting called by Secretary Lansing of the state department. Fuel Administrator Garfield and Director-General Hines of the railroad administration, were present.

Before the cabinet assembled administration spokesmen reiterated that the government was unalterably opposed to the proposal of Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, that the injunction suit against the United Mine Workers of America be withdrawn as a preliminary to negotiation of a new agreement between the miners and operators.

Officers said that the government's offer to arbitrate the controversy was open and that unless it was accepted and the strike ended there was no course for the government except to press the injunction suit.

Before Attorney-General Palmer went to the cabinet meeting, Samuel Gompers, president; Matthew Woll, vice-president and Frank Morrison, secretary of the American Federation of Labor, called on him and were informed that the government had not altered its decision to press injunction proceedings unless the strike order was withdrawn.

Mr. Gompers expressed the opinion that a settlement of the strike could not be reached if the government enforced legal measures against the strike. He also again called attention to what he said would be the effect of government by injunction upon organized labor generally.

Officials in direct touch with the strike situation apparently were preparing for a prolonged shutdown of the mines. While the railroad administration's central committee would not divulge details of its work, members admitted that arrangements were being made for full conservation of fuel should the strike become "a bitter end" fight.

In quarters the belief prevailed that the strike on the exchanges of the solid union districts was losing its force. The opinion was expressed that the walkout in such areas was largely one of sympathy and a gradual defection of those miners from the union ranks was predicted.

COLORADO MINES RUNNING.
DENVER, Colo., Nov. 7.—Further increases in the number of men returning to mines in southern Colorado were reported today by the large operators in that district. The Colorado Fuel and Iron company, the largest producer in the state, reported 71 per cent of its September average force at work today.

There were 1,231 men at work at and in the mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron company, it was reported from the office of the president of that company. Of this number 458 were diggers at work, the company said, 54 per cent of the September average.

Entire charge of the situation in the southern field has been turned over to Colonel D. E. McCunniff, commanding officer of the military forces, with headquarters at Trinidad. Governor Shipps announced today. Withdrawal of the guardsmen will be at the discretion of Colonel McCunniff, the governor said.

There were no disturbances reported at any of the operating mines during the past 24 hours. Strikers who threatened to resist eviction from

company houses in the Trinidad and Walsenburg districts, are reported to be moving out quietly.

THREE DEAD AND MANY INJURED IN HOTEL FIRE

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 7.—Three men are dead, two dying and a number seriously injured as a result of a fire early today in the Wilson hotel in the business district. Between 20 and 30 persons, including seven women, were in the building. Many escaped by leaping to the roofs of adjoining structures and firemen rescued others. None of the women guests was injured.

Allie Refuse to Grant Any Changes in the Original Treaty.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 6.—In the covering letter of the allied reply to the Bulgarian delegation's representations regarding the peace terms presented to Bulgaria, it is pointed out that the Bulgarian people cannot be freed from responsibility and that therefore the decisions of the peace conference which have been made upon mature reflection, cannot be materially changed.

The conditions of peace as they were handed to the Bulgarian delegation, the letter sets forth, were not inspired by any idea of vengeance and the allies do not intend to make Bulgaria pay for all her past mistakes. They wish only, it is declared, to establish a peace, just, lasting and fertile and they remind Bulgaria in this connection that they guarantee her an outlet to the Aegean sea.

The letter informs the Bulgarians that if some of their questions are not answered this must not be taken as assent on the points raised. It is added that the modifications made by the reply are binding in the treaty, the text of the original document remaining unchanged in other respects and that the text as it now stands must either be accepted or rejected. Bulgaria is given ten days for reply.

As has been indicated, the allied reply refuses to grant any changes in the territorial clauses of the treaty as originally presented. Bulgaria asked that the clause for the protection of racial minorities, which she accepted, be modified so that Ottoman subjects, who left Dobruja, Thrace or Macedonia to seek refuge in Bulgaria, be granted facilities to choose with regard to their nationality. This point has been noted by the allied powers and that measures will be taken to better the status of this refugee population.

Bulgaria's proposal for the creation of a corps of frontier guards is accepted, but the men are to be recruited by voluntary enlistments only and their number must not exceed 3,000.

A slight change is made in the naval returns, Bulgaria being allowed to return a certain number of small vessels for the patrol of fisheries etc., all manned on a purely non-military basis. The allies assure Bulgaria that the reparations commission will have the power to facilitate if necessary, the conditions for the payment for the sums due on reparation. Payment may be made by means of property, real estate, concessions, etc., instead of by currency. If the reparations commission so desires.

In the financial clauses a slight change is made to the effect that the powers to whom former Bulgarian territory is allotted shall assume their proportion of the debt of Bulgaria as it stood on October 15, 1916, the date of Bulgaria's entrance into the war, instead of August 1, 1914, as originally stipulated. It is provided, however, that the amounts spent by Bulgaria for preparations for war shall be charged exclusively to Bulgaria.

COAL CONFERENCE ADJOURNS.
BISMARCK, N. D., Nov. 7.—The conference of operators, miners' officers and representatives of the state government adjourned early today without an agreement between the operators and miners over the latter's demands for a 60 per cent increase in wages. A strike call is expected to be sent to the two thousand union lignite miners of the state during the day.

BERNE, Wednesday, Nov. 5.—The mark touched an unprecedented low record today, fourteen and one-half francs selling for 100 marks.

Authorities Suspicious That Wireless Code Betrayed to U. S.

BERLIN, Thursday, Nov. 6.—Dr. Alfred Zimmermann, secretary for foreign affairs during the war, caused a mild sensation during today's session of the national assembly committee investigating the war when he admitted that the German authorities had been suspicious that their code, which had been made known to the American authorities, was betrayed to the entente by the United States government. (This reference is to the special code which the American government permitted to be used in wireless communications with the Washington embassy, a copy of which was furnished to the state department.)

Count von Bernstorff when asked regarding these suspicions, said at first that he could not swear that these wireless messages had not been communicated by the United States government to the entente, but later declared under oath that he had never known of such treason.

The submarine warfare came into the investigation again. Vice-Admiral Eduard von Capelle said the U-boats had not been able to get at American transports.

Admiral von Capelle did not mention mines or depth charges during his recital. He would not admit that the admiralty underestimated the United States as a factor in the war, but declared it was known from England's experience with a volunteer army, that the United States could not raise many troops in six months and it was thought by the time they were trained the war would be over.

What had been the impression regarding the entry of the United States into the war was then discussed by the committee. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg declared that any man who read the Lusitania and Sussex notes of the United States would have known it was inevitable.

Dr. Zimmermann was asked whether he said in a general party meeting, regarding the entry of the United States in the war, that American aid militarily would amount to "zero, zero, zero." The former foreign minister evaded the answer.

RAILROADS NEED SIX BILLION IS DUNN'S ESTIMATE

CHICAGO, Nov. 7.—At least six billion dollars of new capital must be invested in railroad facilities within the next three years if the roads are to become able to handle adequately the country's commerce, Samuel O. Dunn, editor of the Railway Age, estimated in an address here today.

WASHINGTON.—They call Representative Thomas L. Blanton, of Texas, the "chronic objector of the house." He has insisted on 134 roll calls during the present session of congress. A roll call takes 40 minutes. It costs the government \$10 a minute. Total cost \$53,000. Blanton was the only member of the house to vote against the \$3 minimum wage bill.

PROUD OF HER BLOOD

Lady Astor Not Ashamed of Her American Birth.

PLYMOUTH, Thursday, Nov. 6.—(By The Associated Press).—"Do not think for one minute I am ashamed of my Virginian blood," snapped Lady Astor this afternoon at a women's meeting when she was asked why she was not spending her energies in America, where there were as many social evils as here.

"What do you want me to do? Sit at home and hold my hands?" Lady Astor went on. "I married in England, my interests for ten years have been in Plymouth, every drop of blood in my veins is Anglo-Saxon and I am proud of my American birth."

Lady Astor's eyes flashed and she gestured for a moment. Resuming her speech, she declared women would be the ones to bring about the working of the league of nations.

"Men tell you they had good times at the front," Lady Astor asserted, "but I do not believe a mother with a son there ever had a good time."

"Men have physical courage," she added, "but they often lack moral courage and that's the kind of courage most needed today."

Answering another bombardment of questions, Lady Astor said: "There are two sections of the Labor party—one embraces tried and true trade unions; the other, young intellectuals. I know the latter as red hot Bolshevik cranks. Half of them never fought in the war and most of them have never been working men. They are the heart and soul of the independent Labor party."

Returns Indicate Ohio and Kentucky Against Prohibition.

COLUMBUS, O., Nov. 7.—Fate of the federal prohibition amendment was made more uncertain today as additional returns from Tuesday's election were received at the office of the secretary of state. Complete unofficial and official returns from all but ten counties gave the "wets" a lead of 9,154 against the amendment. The ten missing counties a year ago gave dry majorities of 8,237.

WETS IN LEAD IN KENTUCKY.
LOUISVILLE, Ky., Nov. 7.—Although unofficial returns on Tuesday's balloting on the state-wide prohibition amendment from 84 of the 120 counties of the state indicate a majority of 564 votes against the amendment, Kentucky Anti-Saloon league officers today predicted that returns from the remaining 36 counties would wipe out this figure and register a "dry" majority of 5,000 votes. They said they had no doubt that the amendment would carry "as those counties not heard from are unanimously dry."

BALTIMORE RETURNS.
BALTIMORE, Md., Nov. 7.—With complete official returns of Tuesday's election from all of the counties of the state and five of the 28 wards in Baltimore, Albert C. Ritchie, Democrat, for governor, had a plurality of 193 over Harry W. Nice, Republican, according to Democratic tabulations of the official and unofficial vote, when the election supervisors resumed their canvass of the city returns today.

Republican statisticians, however, allowed Ritchie a lead of only 156 and the party's campaign managers insist that the complete city returns will show that Nice is elected.

MESSANGER BOY ADMITS THEFT OF \$40,000

HELENA, Mont., Nov. 7.—Charles Stevens, an 18-year-old messenger for the Union Bank and Trust company, confessed today, the authorities announced, that he stole \$40,000 worth of securities from a registered package which he was conveying last Wednesday from the postoffice to the bank.

Stevens, the authorities asserted, admitted that he had two accomplices in the robbery. After the money package had been opened and its contents divided, Stevens' two companions bound and gagged him, the confession alleged, to make it appear that he had been held up and robbed.

Senate's Course Meets "His Very Strong Approval"—President.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 7.—President Wilson today told Senator Hitchcock of Nebraska, administration leader in the senate treaty fight, that he would be entirely satisfied with any reservations supporters of the treaty might feel justified in accepting provided they did not nullify the league of nations covenant and were designed for the purpose of interpreting the terms of the treaty.

The president, Senator Hitchcock said, expressed "his very strong approval" of what had been done to date and agreed that no compromise would be offered unless a deadlock was reached on a resolution of ratification.

Senator Hitchcock outlined his program as first an endeavor to defeat the reservations reported by the foreign relations committee, and if that failed, to vote down the resolution of ratification containing them. His next move would be to present a resolution of ratification and should a deadlock ensue, to attempt a compromise with Republican opponents.

Senator Hitchcock said if a resolution of ratification containing the committee reservations were adopted that would settle the fight so far as the senate was concerned, but that the president could "pigeon-hole" the treaty. He declined to speculate as to the probable course of the president should the committee resolution prevail.

Senator Hitchcock was with the president more than half an hour. Mr. Wilson received him propped up in bed. Senator Hitchcock said the president showed keen interest throughout the conference and expressed his judgments and opinions energetically.

The senator outlined the plan to be followed in consideration of the committee reservations and the president gave general approval.

"He was laudatory of the success we have achieved so far," the senator said, "and expressed the hope that we would be able to work out some settlement between the reservation senators and those who favor unqualified acceptance of the treaty, whereby we could meet on common grounds."

Senator Hitchcock explained to the president the present status of the treaty and gave it as his opinion that the Republicans could secure adoption of the committee reservations while the senate sat in the committee of the whole, as only a majority vote was required.

"Our intention then," the senator said, "if the reservations still are in their present form, is to oppose the resolution of ratification. Some Democrats, of course, probably will not line up with us on that, but I am confident we have enough votes to defeat such a resolution of ratification because two-thirds will be required."

"We will then offer a resolution of ratification ourselves which may be defeated."

The senator was asked what the next move would be and replied that would be the point at which compromise might be effected.

Senator Hitchcock did not go over the committee reservations with the president in detail, but will send a copy of them to Mr. Wilson, who will study them at his leisure.

The Nebraska senator said he found the president much improved in health, but that the lines in his face showed that he had endured great suffering during his illness.

Henri Scott Concert, Ogden Tabernacle, Promptly at 8:15
ADMISSION \$1.10